

DeMason

# The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Central in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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## The Bethel Courier.

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CHAPMAN'S BLOCK, Bethel Hill, Me.

J. ALDEN SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Good Roads and reliable Guides furnished to  
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precision. Manufacture at

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Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

RUMFORD POINT,

Oxford County, Me.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Call for Four Hundred Thousand  
Men and Four Hundred Millions  
of Dollars.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate  
and House of Representatives:

Having been convened on an extra-  
ordinary occasion, as authorized by the  
Constitution, your attention is not called  
to any ordinary subject of legisla-  
tion.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.

At the beginning of the present Presi-  
dential term, four months ago, the func-  
tions of the Federal Government were  
found to be generally suspended within  
the several States of South Carolina,  
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisi-  
ana, and Florida, excepting only those  
of the Post Office Department within  
these States. All the forts, arsenals,  
dockyards, custom houses, and the like,  
including the movable and stationary  
property in and about them, had been  
seized and were held in open hostility to  
this Government, excepting only Forts  
Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and  
near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter  
in Charleston harbor, S. C. The forts  
thus seized had been put in improved  
condition, and new ones had been built,  
and armed forces had been organized  
avowedly with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession  
of the Federal Government in and near  
these States were either being seized or  
menaced by warlike preparations, and  
especially Fort Sumter was nearly sur-  
rounded by well protected hostile bat-  
teries with guns equal in quality to the  
best of his own and outnumbering the  
latter, perhaps, ten to one. A dispropor-  
tionate share of the Federal munitions  
and rifles had somehow found their  
way into these States and been seized to  
be used against the Government. Ac-  
cumulations of the public revenue lying  
within them had been seized for the same  
object. The navy was scattered in dis-  
tant seas, leaving but a very small part  
of it within the immediate reach of the  
government. Officers of the Federal ar-  
my and navy had resigned in great num-  
bers, and of those resigning, a large  
proportion had taken up arms against  
the government.

Simultaneously and in connection with  
all this, the purpose to sever the Union  
was openly avowed. In accordance with  
this purpose, an ordinance had been  
adopted in each of these States, declar-  
ing the States respectively to be separat-  
ed from the National Union. A formula  
for instituting a combined govern-  
ment of these States had been promul-  
gated, and this illegal organization in  
the character of the Confederate States  
was already invoking recognition, aid  
and intervention from foreign powers.  
Finding this condition of things, and be-  
lieving it to be an imperative duty up-  
on the incoming Executive to prevent, if  
possible, the consummation of such at-  
tempt to destroy the Federal Union, a  
choice of means to that end became in-  
dispensable.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

The choice was made and was declared  
in the inaugural address. The policy  
chosen looked to the exhaustion of all  
peaceful measures before a resort to any  
stronger ones. It sought only to hold  
the public places and property not al-  
ready wrested from the Government, and  
to collect the revenue, relying for the  
rest, on time, discussion, and the ballot-  
box. It promised the continuance of the  
mails at government expense to the very  
people who were resisting the govern-  
ment, and it gave repeated pledges  
against any disturbance to any of the  
people or any of their rights, of all that  
which a President might constitutionally  
and justifiably do in such a case. Every-  
thing was forborne without which it was  
believed possible to keep the Govern-  
ment on foot.

THE POSITIONS OF FORTS SUMTER AND  
PICKENS.

On the 5th of March, the present in-  
cumbent's first full day in office, a letter  
of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort  
Sumter, written on the 28th of February  
and received at the War Department on  
the 4th of March, was by that depart-  
ment placed in his hands. This letter  
expressed the professional opinion of the  
writer that reinforcements could not be  
thrown into that fort within the time  
for his relief, rendered necessary by the  
limited supply of provisions, and with a  
view of holding possession of the same,  
with a force of less than 20,000 good  
and well disciplined men. This opinion  
was concurred in by all the officers of his  
command, and their memoranda on the  
subject were made enclosures of Major  
Anderson's letter. The whole was im-  
mediately laid before Lieut. General  
Scott, who at once concurred with Ma-  
jor Anderson in opinion. On reflection,  
however, he took full time, consulting  
with other officers, both of the Army and  
Navy, and at the end of four days, came  
reluctantly but decidedly to the same  
conclusion as before.

He also stated the same time that no  
such sufficient force was at the control of  
the Government, or could be raised and  
brought to the ground within the time  
when the provisions of the fort would be  
exhausted in a purely military point of  
view. This reduced the duty of the Ad-

ministration in the case to the mere mat-  
ter of getting the garrison safely out of  
the fort.

It was believed, however, that to so  
abandon that position under the circum-  
stances would be utterly ruinous; that  
the necessity under which it was to be  
done would not be fully understood; that  
by many it would be construed as a part  
of a voluntary policy, that at home it  
would discourage the friends of the  
Union and embolden its adversaries, and  
go far to insure the latter a recognition  
abroad; that in fact by its national  
destruction would be consummated. This  
could not be allowed; starvation was not  
yet upon the garrison, and ere it would  
be Fort Pickens might be reinforced.

This last would be a clear indication  
of policy, and would better enable the  
country to accept the evacuation of Fort  
Sumter as a military necessity. An or-  
der was at once directed to be sent for  
the landing of troops from steamships  
Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order  
could not go by land, but must take the  
longer and slower route by sea. The first  
return news from the order was received  
just one week before the fall of Sumter.  
The news itself was that the officer com-  
manding the Sabine, to which vessel the  
troops had been transferred from the  
Brooklyn, acting upon some quasi armis-  
tice of the late Administration, and of the  
existence of which the present Adminis-  
tration, up to the time the order was  
dispatched, had only too vague and un-  
certain rumors to fix attention, has re-  
fused to land the troops.

To now reinforce Fort Pickens before  
a crisis would be reached at Fort Sum-  
ter was impossible, rendered so by the  
near exhaustion of provisions in the lat-  
ter named fort. In precaution against  
such a conjuncture, the Government had  
a few days before commenced preparing  
an expedition as well adapted as might  
be to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedi-  
tion was intended to be ultimately used,  
or not, according to circumstances. The  
strongest anticipated case for using it  
was now presented, and it was resolved  
to send it forward, as had been intended  
in this contingency. It was also resolv-  
ed to notify the Governor of South Caro-  
lina that he might expect an attempt  
would be made to provision the Fort,  
and that if the attempt should not be re-  
sisted there would be no effort to throw  
in men, arms or ammunition without fur-  
ther notice or in case of an attack upon  
the Fort.

THE FIRST BLOW AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

This notice was accordingly given.  
Whereupon the fort was attacked and  
bombarded to its fall without awaiting  
the arrival of the provisioning expedi-  
tion.

It is thus seen that the assault upon the  
reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense  
a matter of self-defence on the part of  
the assailants. They well knew that the  
garrison in the fort could by no possibi-  
lity commit aggression upon them. They  
knew they were expressly notified that  
the giving of food to the brave and  
hungry men of the garrison was all which  
would on that occasion be attempted,  
unless they themselves, by resisting so  
much, should provoke more.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE WAR POWER.

So viewing the issue, no choice was  
left but to call out the war power of the  
Government, and so to resist the force  
employed for its destruction by force for  
its preservation. The call was made,  
and the response of the country was  
most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity  
and spirit the most sanguine expectation.  
Yet none of the States commonly called  
slave States, except Delaware, gave a  
regiment through the regular State or-  
ganization. A few regiments have been  
organized within some of those States  
by individual enterprise, and received  
into the Government service. Of  
course the seceded States, so called, and  
to which Texas had been joined about  
the time of the inauguration, gave no  
troops to the cause of the Union. The  
border States, so called, were not uni-  
form in their action, some of them being  
almost for the Union, while in others, as  
Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and  
Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly  
suppressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the  
most remarkable, perhaps the most im-  
portant. A Convention, elected by the  
people of that State to consider this very  
question of disrupting the Federal Union,  
was in session at the capital of Virginia  
when Fort Sumter fell. To this body  
the people had chosen a large majority of  
professed Union men. Almost immedi-  
ately after the fall of Fort Sumter, many  
members of that majority went over to  
the disunion minority, and with them  
they adopted an ordinance for withdraw-  
ing the State from the Union.

The Convention and the Legislature,  
which was also in session at the same time  
and place, with leading men of the State  
not immediately connected with either,  
immediately commenced acting as if the  
State were already out of the Union. They  
pushed military preparations vigor-  
ously forward all over the State. They  
seized the United States armory at Har-  
per's Ferry. They received, perhaps  
invited, into their State large bodies of  
troops with their war like appointments,  
from the so-called seceded States. They  
formally entered into a treaty of tem-

porary alliance and co-operation with the  
so-called Confederate States and sent  
members to their Congress at Mont-  
gomery, and finally they permitted the  
insurrectionary Government to be trans-  
ferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have allowed this  
grand insurrection to make its nest with-  
in her borders, and this Government has  
no choice left but to deal with it where  
it finds it, and it has the less regret, as the  
loyal citizens have in due form claimed  
its protection. Those loyal citizens this  
Government is bound to recognize and  
respect as being Virginians.

ARMED NEUTRALITY HOSTILE TO GOV-  
ERNMENT.

In the border States, so called, in fact  
the middle States, there are those who  
favor a policy which they called armed  
neutrality—that is, an arming of those  
States to prevent the Union forces pass-  
ing one way, or the disunion the other,  
over their soil. This would be disunion  
completed. Figuratively speaking, it  
would be the building of an impassable  
wall along the line of separation; and  
yet not quite an impassable one, for un-  
der the guise of neutrality it would tie  
the hands of Union men, and freely pass  
supplies from among them to the insur-  
rectionists, which it could not do as an  
open enemy. At one stroke it would  
take all the trouble off the hands of se-  
cession, except only what proceeds from  
the external blockade. All things for the  
secessionists that of all things they  
desire—feed them well and give them se-  
cession without a struggle of their own.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Recurring to the action of the Govern-  
ment, it may be stated that at first a  
call was made for 75,000 militia, and  
rapidly following this a proclamation was  
issued for closing the ports of the insur-  
rectionary districts by proceedings in  
the nature of a blockade. So far all  
was believed to be strictly legal. At  
this point the insurrectionists announced  
their purpose to enter upon the practice  
of privateering.

Soon after the first call of militia, it  
was considered a duty to authorize the  
commanding general, in proper cases,  
according to his discretion, to suspend  
the privilege of the habeas corpus, or,  
in other words, to arrest and detain,  
without resort to the ordinary processes  
and forms of law, such individuals as  
he might deem dangerous to the public  
safety. This authority has purposely  
been exercised, but very sparingly. Ne-  
vertheless, the legality and propriety  
of what has been done under it are ques-  
tioned, and the attention of the country  
has been called to the proposition that  
one who is sworn to take care that the  
laws be faithfully executed, should not  
himself violate them.

The provision of the Constitution that  
the habeas corpus shall not be suspend-  
ed, unless when in cases of rebellion or  
invasion the public safety may require  
it, is equivalent to a provision that such  
privilege may be suspended when in  
cases of rebellion or invasion the public  
safety does require it. It was decided  
that we have a case of rebellion, and  
that the public safety does require the  
qualified suspension of the privilege of  
the writ which was authorized to be  
made.

No more extended argument is now  
offered, as an opinion at some length  
will probably be presented by the At-  
torney General. Whether there shall  
be any legislation upon the subject, and  
if, any what, is submitted entirely to the  
better judgment of Congress.

THE FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERN-  
MENT.

The forbearance of this Government  
had been so extraordinary and so long  
continued as to lead some foreign na-  
tions to shape their action as if they sup-  
posed the early destruction of our na-  
tional Union was probable. While this,  
on discovery, gave the Executive some  
concern, he is now happy to say that the  
sovereignty and rights of the United  
States are now everywhere practically  
respected by foreign powers, and a gen-  
eral sympathy with the country is mani-  
fested throughout the world.

The report of the Secretaries of Treas-  
ury, War, and the Navy, will give the  
information in detail, deemed necessary  
and convenient for your deliberation and  
action, while the executive and all the  
departments will stand ready to supply  
omissions, or to communicate new facts  
considered important for you to know.

CALL FOR MEN AND MEANS.

It is now recommended that you give  
the legal means for making this contest  
a short and a decisive one; that you  
place at the disposal of Government, for  
the work, at least 400,000 men and 400,-  
000,000 of dollars.

That number of men is about one-  
tenth of those of proper age within the  
regions where apparently all are willing  
to engage, and the sum is less than a  
twenty-third part of the money value  
owned by the men who seem ready to  
devote the whole.

A debt of six hundred millions of dol-  
lars now is a less sum per head than was  
the debt of our revolution when we came  
out of that struggle. And the money  
value in the country now, bears a much  
greater proportion to what it was then  
than does the population. Surely each  
man has as a strong motive to preserve

our liberties, as each had then to estab-  
lish them. A right result at this time  
will be worth more to the world than ten  
times the men and ten times the money.

One of the greatest perplexities of the  
government is to avoid receiving troops  
faster than it can provide for them. In  
a word, the people will save their govern-  
ment if the government itself will do  
its part indifferently well.

RELATION OF THE STATES TO THE UN-  
ION.

Much is said about the sovereignty of  
the States, but the word even is not in  
the national constitution nor, as is be-  
lieved in any of the State constitutions.  
What is a sovereignty in the political  
sense of the term? Would it be far  
wrong to define it a political community  
without a political superior? Tested  
by this, no one of the States except Tex-  
as ever was a sovereignty, and even  
Texas gave up the character on coming  
into the Union, by which act she ac-  
knowledgeed the Constitution of the  
United States, and the laws and treaties  
of the United States made in pursuance  
thereof, to be her supreme law.

The States have their status in the  
Union, and they have no other legal sta-  
tus. If they break from this they can  
only do so against law and revolution.  
The Union, and not themselves separat-  
ely, procured their independence and  
their liberty, by conquest or purchase.

The Union gave each of them whatever  
of independence and liberty it has.—  
The Union is older than any of the  
States, and, in fact, it created them as  
States. Originally some dependent col-  
onies made the Union, and in turn the  
Union threw off their old dependence  
for them and made them States, such as  
they are. Not one of them ever had a  
State constitution independent of the  
Union.

What is now combated is the position  
that secession is consistent with the Con-  
stitution—is lawful and peaceful. It is  
not contended that there is any express  
law for it, and nothing should ever be  
implied as law which leads to unjust or  
absurd consequences. The nation pur-  
chased with money the countries out of  
which several of these States were formed.  
Is it just that they shall go off without  
leave and without refunding? The na-  
tion paid very large sums—in the aggre-  
gate, I believe nearly a hundred millions  
—to relieve Florida of the aboriginal  
tribes. Is it just that she should now  
be without consent or without making  
any return? The nation is now in debt  
for money applied to the benefit of these  
so called seceding States in common  
with the rest.

Is it just either that creditors shall go  
unpaid, or the remaining States pay the  
whole? A part of the present national  
debt was contracted to pay the old debts  
of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave  
and pay no part of this herself? Again,  
if one State may secede so may another,  
and when all shall have seceded none is  
left to pay the debts.

Is this quite just to the creditors?—  
Did we notify them of this sage view of  
ours when we borrowed their money?—  
If we now recognize this doctrine by  
allowing the seceders to go in peace, it  
is difficult to see what we can do if oth-  
ers choose to go, or to extort terms upon  
which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitu-  
tion admits of secession. They have  
assumed to make a National Constitu-  
tion of their own, in which of necessity  
they have either discarded or retained  
the right of secession as they insist it  
exists in ours. If they have retained it  
to be in ours. If they have retained it  
by their own construction of ours, they  
show that to be consistent they must se-  
cede from one another whenever they  
shall find it the easiest way of settling  
their debts or effecting any other self-  
ish or unjust object. The principle itself is  
one of disintegration, and upon which  
no government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should as-  
sert the power to drive that one out of  
the Union, it is presumed the whole class  
of seceding politicians would at once  
deny the power, and denounce the act  
as the greatest outrage on State rights.  
But suppose that precisely the same act,  
instead of being called driving the one  
out, should be called the seceding of the  
others from that one, it would be ex-  
actly what the seceders claim to do un-  
less indeed they make the point that the  
one, because it is a minority, may do  
rightfully what the others, because they  
are a majority, may not rightfully do.—  
These politicians are subtle and profound  
in the rights of minorities.

MAJORITY OF UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

There is much reason to believe that  
the Union men are in the majority in  
many, if not in every other one, of the  
so-called seceded States. The contrary  
has not been demonstrated in any one of  
them. It is ventured to affirm this, even  
in Virginia and Tennessee, for the re-  
sult of an election held in military camps,  
where the bayonets are all on one side  
of the question, can scarcely be consid-  
ered as demonstrating popular senti-  
ment. At such an election all that large  
class, who are at once for the Union and  
against coercion, would be coerced to  
vote against the Union.

CHARACTER OF THE TWO ARMIES.

It may be affirmed without extrava-  
gance that the free institutions we en-  
joy have developed the powers and im-  
proved the condition of our whole peo-  
ple beyond any example in the world.—  
Of this we now have a striking and an  
impressive illustration.

So large an army as the government  
has now on foot was never before known  
—without a soldier in it, but who has  
taken his place there of his own free  
choice. But more than this, there are  
many single regiments whose members,  
one and another possess fully the prac-  
tical knowledge of all the arts, sciences,  
professions and whatever else whether  
useful or elegant is known in the world,  
and there is scarcely one from which  
could not be selected a President, a cabi-  
net, a congress and perhaps a court  
abundantly competent to administer the  
government itself.

Nor do I say this is not true also in  
the army of our late friends, now adver-  
saries, in this contest; but if it is so, so  
much the better; the reason why the Gov-  
ernment which has conferred such bene-  
fits on both of them, and the United  
States, should not be broken up. Whoever  
in any section proposes to abandon such a  
government, would do well to consider  
in deference to what principle it is likely  
to get in its stead, whether the substi-  
tute will give, or be intended to give, so  
much of good to the people.

LOYALTY OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS  
AND SEAMEN.

It is worthy of note that while in this,  
the Government's hour of trial, large  
numbers of those in the army and navy  
who have been favored with the offices,  
have resigned and proved false to the  
hand which had pampered them, not one  
common soldier or common sailor is  
known to have deserted his flag. Great  
honor is due to those officers who re-  
mained true despite the example of their  
treacherous associates, but the greatest  
honor and most important fact of all is  
the unanimous firmness of the common  
soldiers to the last man. So far as known  
they have successfully resisted the traitor-  
ous offer of those whose commands  
but an hour before they obeyed as abso-  
lute law. This is the patriotic instinct  
of plain people. They understand with-  
out an argument that the destroying of  
the government, which was made by  
Washington, means no good to them.

SUCCESS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Our popular Government has been  
called an experiment. Two points in it  
our people have already settled. The  
establishing and the successful adminis-  
tration of it. One still remains. Its  
successful maintenance against a formi-  
dable internal attempt to overthrow it.  
It is now for them to demonstrate to the  
world that those who can fairly carry an  
election can also suppress a rebellion;  
that ballots are the rightful and peace-  
ful successors of bullets, and that when  
ballots have fairly and constitutionally  
decided there can be no successful ap-  
peal back to ballot; that there can be  
no successful appeal except to ballots  
themselves at succeeding elections.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Let there be some uneasiness in the  
minds of candid men as to what is to be  
the course of the Government towards  
the Southern States after the rebellion  
shall have been suppressed, the Ex-  
ecutive deems it proper to say it will  
be his purpose then as ever to be guided  
by the Constitution and the laws, and  
that he will probably have no different  
understanding of the powers and duties  
of the Federal Government relatively to  
the rights of the States and the people  
under the Constitution than that expres-  
sed in the inaugural address.

He desires to preserve the Govern-  
ment that it may be administered by the  
men who made it. Loyal citizens every-  
where have the right to claim this of their  
government, and the government has no  
right to withhold or neglect it. It is not  
perceived that in giving it there is  
any coercion, any conquest, or any sub-  
jugation, in any just sense of these terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the  
States have accepted the provision, that  
the United States shall guaranty to every  
State in this Union a republican form of  
government. But if a State may lawfully  
go out of the Union, having done so it  
may also discard the republican form of  
government. So that to prevent its go-  
ing out is an indefensible means to the  
end of maintaining the guaranty men-  
tioned, and when an end is lawful and  
obligatory.

THE DUTY OF THE EXEC







Stranger's Guide.

**MINISTERS, AND CHURCHES.**  
First Congregational, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, 100 Main St.  
Second Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Third Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Fourth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Fifth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Sixth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Seventh Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Eighth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Ninth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.  
Tenth Congregational, Rev. Mr. Garrison, 100 Main St.

**POST OFFICE.**  
In D. A. Twichell's store, Main St. Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails close as follows:—  
Southern at 10 o'clock A. M. Northern at 4 P. M.

**ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.**  
Morning train for Portland leaves at 10:30.  
Returning arrives at Bethel at 4:30 P. M.

**EXPRESS OFFICE** at the Bethel House.  
Wm. F. Lovell, Agent.  
**TELEGRAPH OFFICE** at the R. R. Depot.  
Barker, Agent.

**PHYSICIANS.**  
Dr. M. Mason, Bethel, Me.  
Dr. J. G. Graver, Elm St.  
Dr. J. Fanning, Main St.  
Dr. O. M. Trench, Church St.  
Dr. C. C. Barker, Bethel, Me.  
Dr. E. R. Goodrich, Bethel, Me.

**Bethel Lodge of Free Masons** meet at their Hall, the second Thursday evening of each month.

See advertisement of Prof. L. Miller's Hair Invigorator in another column.

**A CARD.**  
The Gotham Corned Beef takes this opportunity of tendering their thanks to Major Smith of Island Pond, for the sale and efficient manner in which he acquitted himself on our recent tour to Bethel, Maine, for his liberality in donating to the band a certain sum of money.

By order,  
Gotham, N. H., July 10th, 1861.

**A Good Soap for Poor Families.**  
**STEARNS & CO'S**  
**GLYCERINE SOAP,**

Is the best you can use, and the cheapest. One pound of it will go as far as a washing day as two pounds of the common house soap. It will make clothes transparently white, and will not leave the hands hot and red, but smooth, soft, and healthy. Try it.

Sold by all grocers, and by **STEARNS & CO.**, 1 Commercial Street, Boston. DAVIS, HANCOCK & CO., Agents for Bethel.

**Deaths.**  
In Bethel, July 10th, Mrs. Hannah E. Brooks, aged 75 years.

In Bethel, July 11th, Marietta, dau. of Thomas & Prudence, aged 21 yrs.

**AMBROTYPES!**

THE SUBSCRIBER would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Bethel and vicinity that he has Rooms, (formerly occupied by J. E. Small), on Main Street, where he is now ready to furnish each and every one with

**GOOD LIKENESSES,**  
For 25 Cents

and upwards, with  
Perfect Satisfaction, or no Sale.

Call and Examine Specimens.  
**V. V. TWICHELL.**  
August 2, 1860. ARTIST

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14, 1860.

From my personal acquaintance with Dr. M. F. Colby, of Standish, C. E., and from my knowledge of his distinguished reputation and position in his profession, I should regard any medical preparation or prescriptions of his as entitled to the highest commendation and estimation.

J. COLLAMER,  
U. S. Senator from Vermont, late Postmaster General, U. S. A.

See advertisement in another column.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.**  
20,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and disorders of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of Compulsive and Nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box 579, P. O. Albany, N. Y.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
THE following medicine, which restores health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the author in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and afford information which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
117 Kings County, New York.

**Diphtheria Cured by Week's Magic Compound.**—I think Week's Magic Compound altogether, it is the best thing I ever knew. I know of several persons who have used it in severe attacks of DIPHTHERIA and have been entirely cured by it. I have purchased over two dozen bottles for friends who have used it with the most satisfactory results. It is gaining public favor every day. Those who have tried it once, will be sure to have it again.  
T. J. MEMERY,  
Hallowell, Me., Feb. 1st, 1861.

**Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills**  
And Mid-Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, &c.

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THE RISING SUN.

THIS HORSE, sired by the celebrated "Rising Sun," from whom he takes his name, and whose stock stands superior to that of any other horse in the state, will stand at

Bethel, Me., on Tuesday Afternoon, the 10th of June, 1861, for the purpose of passing the limit of Pastry (without Yeast) in the time of BREAD, less time than by Backward Cakes any other process.

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